

Calhoun, John C - Bibliography + Time Line

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A faint, large watermark of the Lincoln Memorial is visible in the background of the page. The memorial's iconic columns and the Lincoln statue are discernible through a semi-transparent effect.

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Abraham Lincoln's Contemporaries

**John C. Calhoun
Bibliography & Time Line**

**Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources**

**From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection**



JOHN C. CALHOUN

I. Sources:

A. Bibliography of bibliography:

1. Dictionary of American Biography, Volume III
2. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume IV
3. New International Encyclopedia

B. Detailed lists of Sources

1. Literary:

A. Primary

Crallé, Richard R., Calhoun's Works--six volumes--contains
papers and speeches some of which are as follows:
a. South Carolina Exposition, 1828
b. Speeches on the Force Bill, 1833
c. Reply to Webster, 1833
d. Speeches on Reception of Abolitionists Petitions, 1836
e. Speeches on the Veto Power, 1842
f. "Disquisition of Government"
g. "Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the U.S.
1846-50

Jameson, J. Franklin, Calhoun's Correspondence

Presidential prospects, published in 1843

a. Volume of Calhoun's speeches

b. Life of Calhoun by Hunter which is really an autobiography

B. Secondary:

Von Holst, Dr. Herman--Life of Calhoun--American Statesman Series

Hunt, Gaillard, John Calhoun, 1908

Pickney, G.M. Life of Calhoun

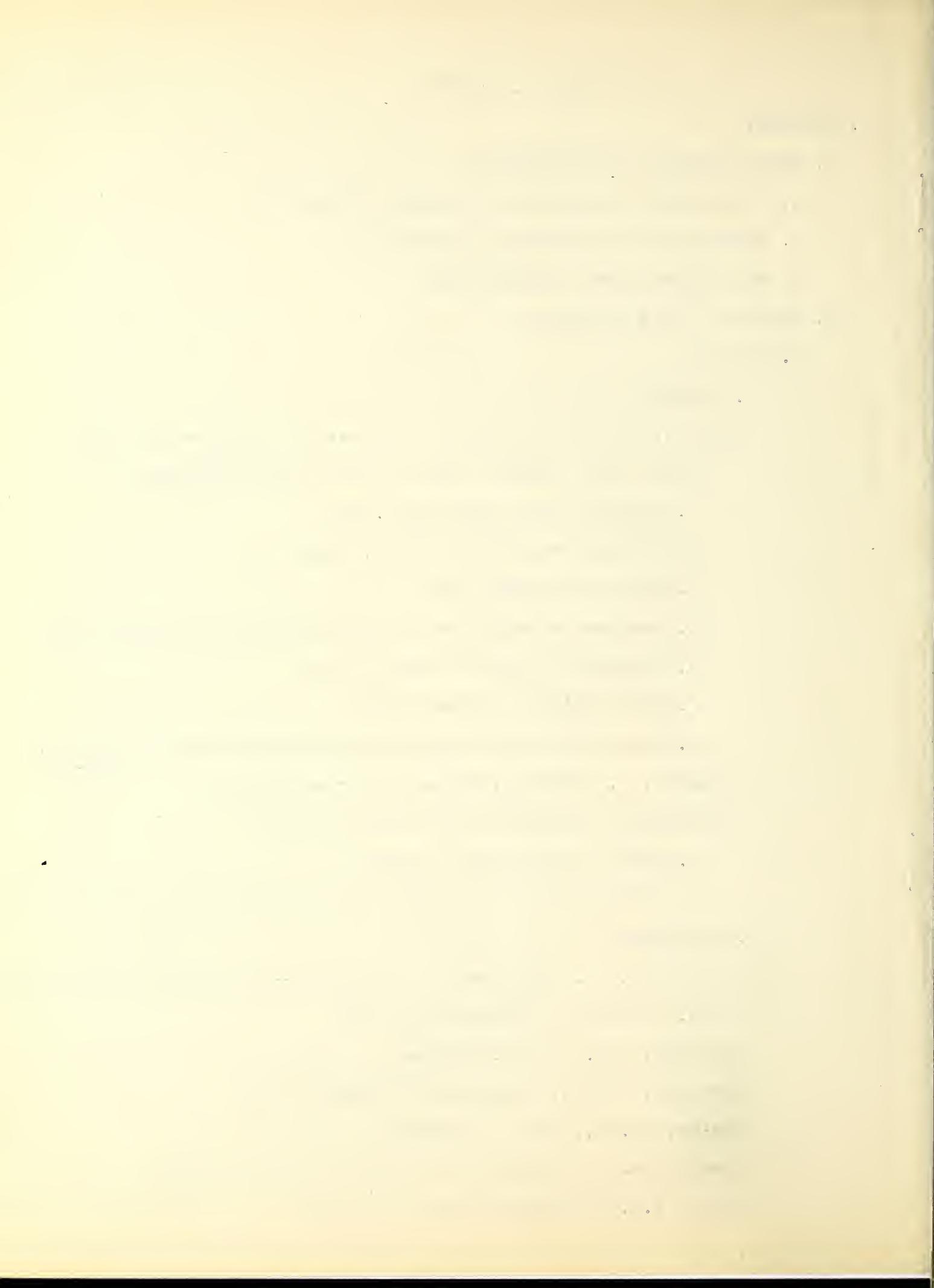
Jenkins, John S. Perfunctory Product, 1851

Feigs, Wm. M., Life of Calhoun

Trent, Wm. P., Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime

Dodd, W.L. Statesmen of the Old South

- 1911



Harsha, D. A. Life of Calhoun
Benton, Thirty Years View.
Peck, H. L. The Jacksonian Epoch
Dictionary of American Biography
Thomas, J.P. Carolina's Tribute to Calhoun
A History of the Calhoun Monument at Charleston S.C.
Ladies Calhoun Monument Association

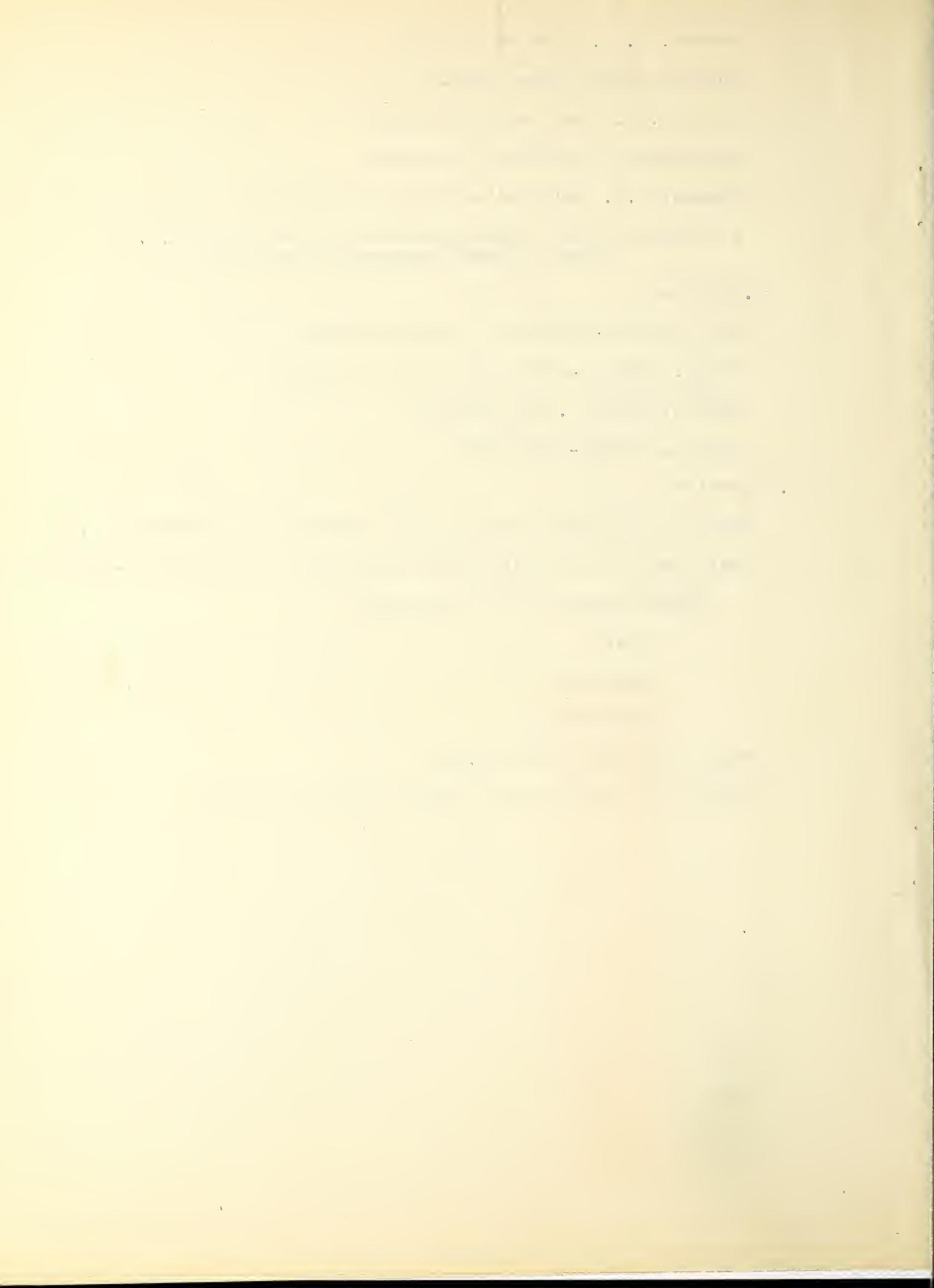
C.Fiction

Dillon, Mary-Patience of John Morland
Hough, Emerson-Fifty-four Forty or Eight
McLaws, Emily L.,The Welding
Morgan, George- The Issue

2.Objective:

Best in a History of the Calhoun Monument at Charleston S.C.
published by the Ladies Calhoun Monument Association --April 26, 18

Three portraits (all originals)
Youth
Maturity
After Death
Fort Hill near Pendleton, S.C.
Ceremony of Calhoun Day and the unveiling itself

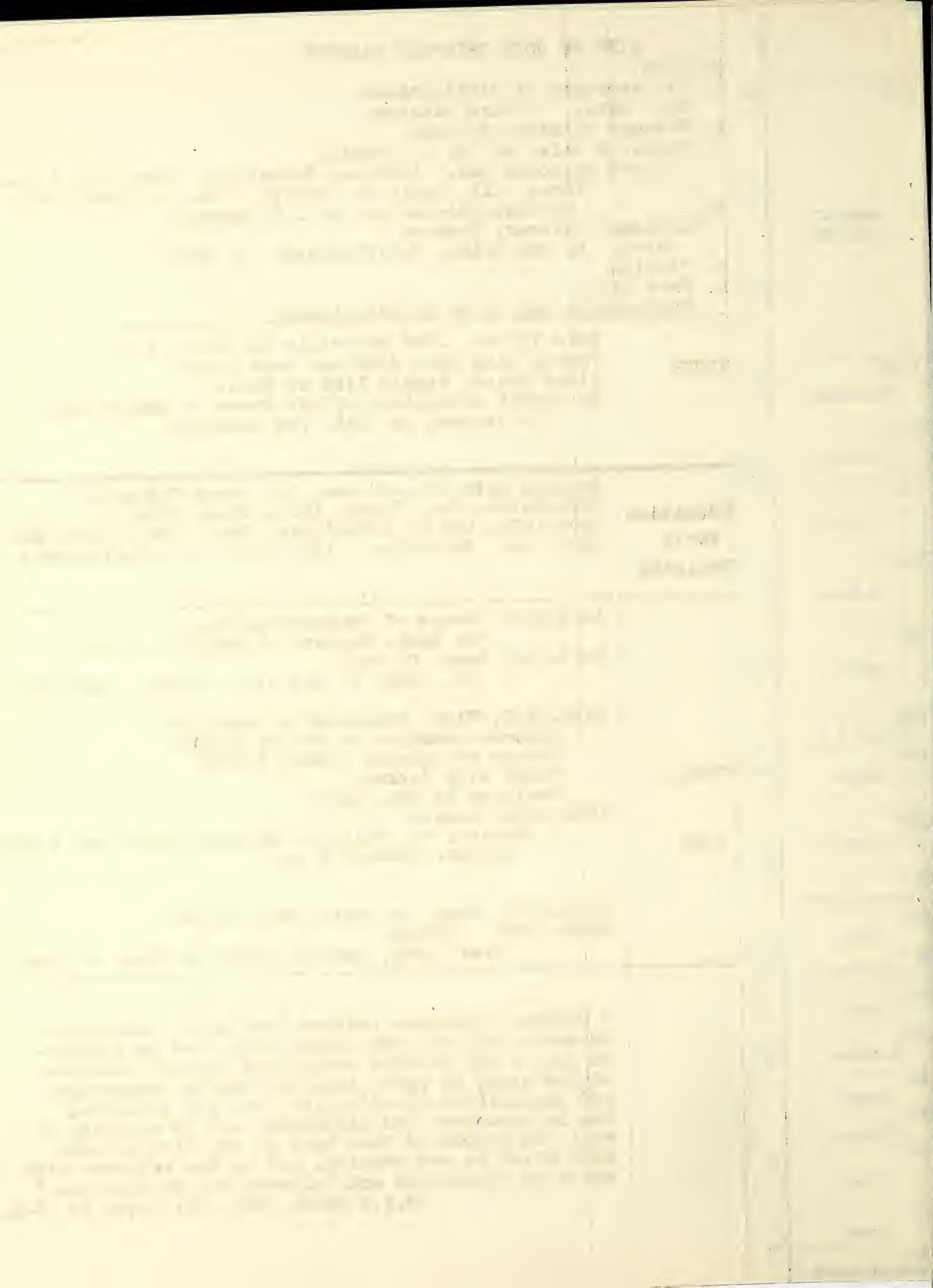


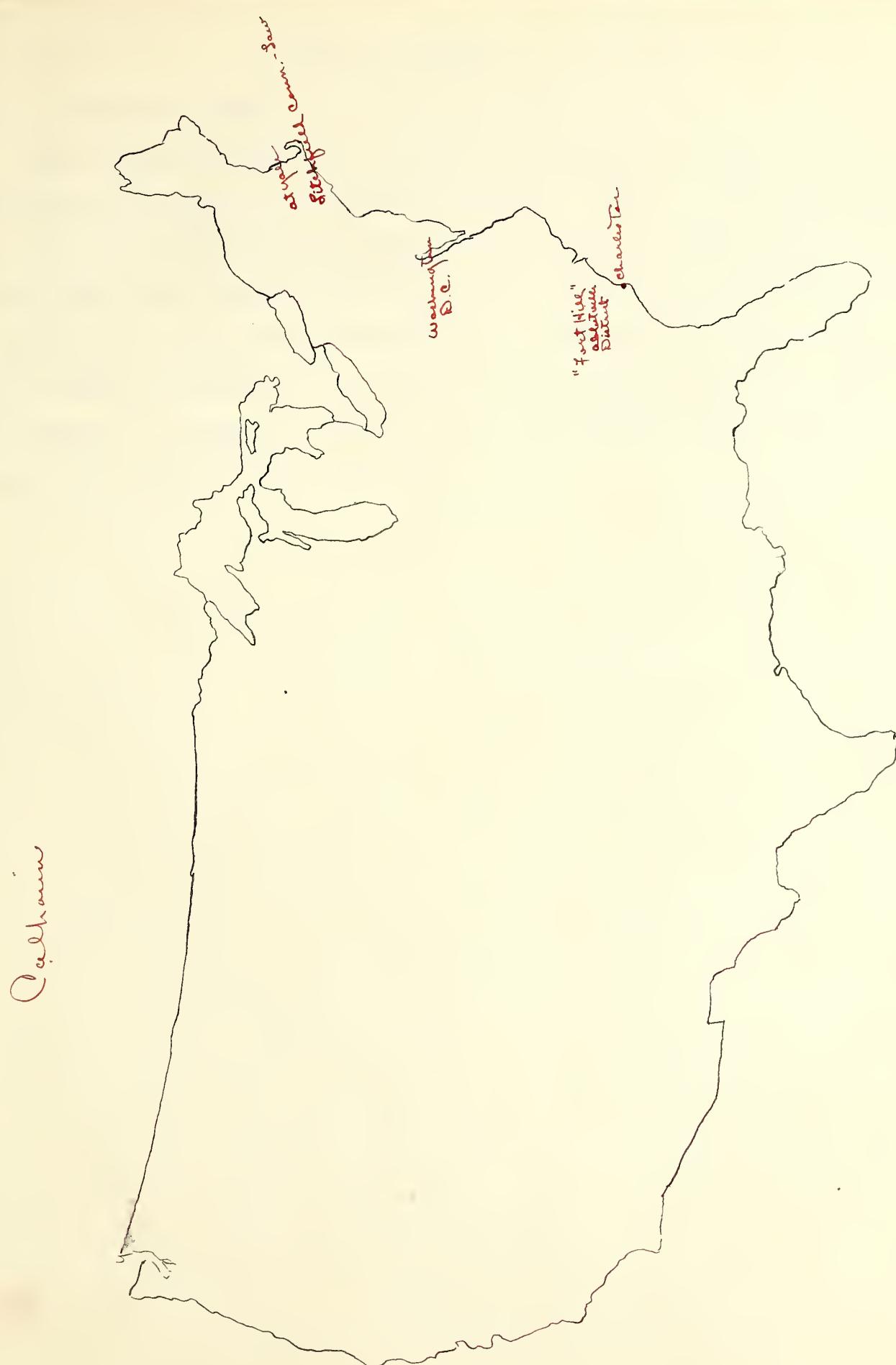
CALHOUN

LIFE OF JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN

SOURCES.

1760	60	1. Bibliography of Bibliography. Enc. Brit. Card Catalog.
George III (1760-1820)	60	2. Primary Literary Sources Works, 6 vols. ed. by R.K.Cralle Note speeches esp. Address. Exposition. Fort Hill Letter. Force Bill. Reply to Webster. Disc. on Cons. etc.
	70	3. Secondary Literary Sources. Biog. H. von Holst. G.M.Pinckney. G. Hunt.
	80	4. Fiction. 5. Fort Hill. Photographs and other illustrations.
1789	90	YOUTH Born 18 Mar. 1782 Abbeville District, S.C. Father died when John was very young Lived quiet, simple life on farm. No formal education. Little known of early life. He learned to think for himself.
1797		Adams, J.
1801	1800	Education Early Training Studies with Bro.-in-law, Dr. Moses Waddell. 1802. Enters Jun. Class, Yale. Grad. 1804. 1804-1807. Law at Litchfield, Conn. 1807. Adm. Bar 1807. Law, Abbeville. 1808-1811. S.C. Legislature.
1809	10	Madison
1817	20	Monroe 1811-1817 House of Representatives War Hawk. Support of tariff of 1816. 1817-1825 Secy. Of War. Mo. Comp. N. and mil. matters. WestPoint.
1825		Adams, J. Q.
1829	30	Jackson 1825-1832. Vice- President of the U.S. Becomes champion of States Rights Change of opinion toward Tariff Break with Jackson. Resigned 28 Dec. 1832
1837		Van Buren 1833-1844. Senate Webster vs. Calhoun. National power vs. States Rights. Slavery Issue.
1841	40	Harrison-Tyler 1844-1845. Secy. of State under Tyler.
1845		Polk 1845- 1850 Senate. Dies, 1850, during debate on Comp. of 1850.
1849	50	Taylor-Fillmore
1853		Pierce
1857	60	Buchanan 1861 Lincoln 1865 Johnson 1869 Grant 1877 Hayes 1881 Garfield-Arthur
		" Calhoun possessed neither Webster's brilliant rhetoric nor his easy versatility, but he surpassed ed him in the ordered method and logical sequence of his mind. He never equalled Clay's..magnetism.. and inspiration of affection, but far surpassed him in clearness and directness and in tenacity of will. He surpassed them both in the distinctness with which he saw results, and in the boldness with which he formulated and followed his conclusions." H.A.M.Smith. Enc. Brit 11th Ed. 5-2.







JOHN C. CALHOUN

Personal Characteristics

John C. Calhoun had an attractive personality. He was fully six feet tall and his head and shoulders inclined forward. His hair was dark. His eyes were deep-set and of a gray blue color and very piercing. He was tender, kind-hearted, abashed, rustic-mannered, unromantic, modest and plain. As for his morals, they were unreproachable. His powers of logical analysis entitle him to rank most as the ^{fore} most American political theorist. However he was too much of a theorist and a political thinker to be a first rate statesman.



John C. Calhoun

John C. Calhoun was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, March 18, 1782 surrounded by strife and famine and bloodshed; knew none of the pleasures which boys of our day think only their just portion. As soon as he was large enough, he was put to the hard tasks of frontier farm life. Here he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He was of Protestant-Irish descent and the third son of Patrick Calhoun and Martha Caldwell from whom he received his second name--Caldwell.

At eighteen he was taken by his brother-in-law and prepared for Yale. He graduated from here in 1804 with high honors.

Then he studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut and in Charleston. He was admitted to the bar in 1807 and practiced at Abbeville until 1809. His legal career was short because his chief interests lay in politics.

His political career fills the greater part of his life. In 1808 he was elected to the state legislature where he gained rapid recognition. In 1811 he was elected to U.S. Congress. That same year he married his cousin Floride Calhoun who was very wealthy and provided the means by which he could ^{carry on} his national policies independently. It was at this time new political parties were in formation and Clay and Calhoun were very influential in this formation. In 1816 he favored the national bank, an increase in the navy, internal improvements at the nation's cost and a protective tariff. In 1817 Calhoun became Secretary of War under President Monroe. His department had been in disorder ever since the war of 1812 and he established system here. He submitted able reports to the House, effected military establishment, conceded the right of U.S. to regulate slavery in the territories, and at the time of



the Compromise of 1820 he showed a great spirit of nationalism. In 1824 when Adams was elected president, Calhoun was elected Vice-President. "The tariff acts of 1824 and 1828 led him to formulate the doctrine of nullification, according to which each State has the right to reject any act of Congress which it may decide unconstitutional. This was called the 'South Carolina Exposition' when in 1829 it was drawn up in a documentary form.* In 1832 he resigned the vice-presidency and entered the Senate again. Here he was of the Whig party against Jackson and condemned the break of the National Bank and the "Spoils System". 1837 saw him supporting Van Buren against the Whigs. He supported the Webster-Ash-Burton treaty. In 1844 as Secretary of State under Tyler, he sought to avert war with Mexico. In 1845 he again entered the Senate where he remained until his death March 31, 1850. Calhoun's last speech concerning the Compromise of 1850 was read for him in the Senate. In the last few months of his life he wrote the "Disquisition on Government" and the "Discourse of the Constitution and the Government of U.S.", the most remarkable document ever written on the rights of minorities.

*Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia--Volume XI



Quotations concerning Calhoun

Only twice in the history of the country have men felt so keenly the loss of one of their leaders--December, 1799 and April, 1864. Dodd pp. 94

Calhoun was a nationalist at heart to the day of his death and in the intimacy of private correspondence he spoke of a severed nation "bleeding at every pore"--a state of things which he said he could not think of encouraging. What he was striving for during the last seventeen years of his life was the building of a "solid" South which should follow his teaching implicitly and which, cast into the scales of national politics, would decide all great questions in its favor. And it cannot be doubted that he expected the presidency as a natural result--a position which he coveted as warmly as did Henry Clay. It was not his aim to break up the Union but to dominate it. Dodd pp 133-134

Mr. Calhoun became blind to general interests in his zeal to perpetuate slavery, or advance whatever would be desirable to the South, indifferent to the rest of the country; and thus he was a mere partisan, narrow and local. Am Statesmen Vol.7 p.449

Calhoun, with his State-sovereignty doctrines, his partisanship, and his unscrupulous defiance of the Constitution, forfeited his place among great statesmen, and lost the esteem and confidence of a majority of his countrymen, except so far as his abilities and his unsullied private life entitled him to admiration. A.S. Vol.7-449

He despised the accumulation of money as an art, or aim in life. His private life was blameless and he laid down his chances for Jackson's successorship because he would not command Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Saton, while Van Buren a bachelor, was more than a good Samaritan, and sat daily with publicans and alleged sinners, for a consideration, namely, the Presidency. AM. S. Vol.8



Henry Clay said, "He was a man of undoubted genius of the highest order. In felicity of generalization of the subjects of which his mind treated I have seen him surpassed by no one, and the charm and colloquial powers have been felt by all who have conversed with him."

Daniel Webster said, "He was a man of undoubted genius and commanding talent...I think there is not one of us but felt when he last addressed us from his seat in the senate his form still erect, with clear tones, and an impressive and I may say, and imposing manner, who did not feel that he might imagine that he saw before us a senator of Rome when Rome survived. He had the basis, the indispensable basis of all high character ^A and that was unspotted integrity, unimpeached honor, and character.



John C. Calhoun

Why we honor him:

Because of:

his stainless purity of life

his sterling virtue and integrity of character

Why he was great:

Because of:

his love of the liberties of the people

his intellectual contributions

speeches

political theories

Driving motive of his life:

The driving motive of Calhoun's life was his intense love for the South and his hope of someday gaining the presidency. A statement of his which describes his stand is "The South! The Poor South! God knows what will become of her!"



John C. Calhoun

I Bib. of B. L.

E. B.

II Primary

Cravali- Life of Calhoun

Jameson- Correspondence of Calhoun

Address to people of S. Carolina.

Fort Hill Letter

Exposition on Nullification

Government Document

III Secondary

Cal. Society History of Calhoun

Von Holst Big. of Calhoun Political Life

Penclery- Life of Calhoun Southern sentiment.

Hunt J. C. Calhoun latest 1908

Lassing Collected biographers

IV Fiction

V Objective

Home at Fort Hill Pendellton, South Carolina

Pictures and statues

Buildings

Museum Material



John C. Calhoun



Life of Calhoun

1782- 1800 Youth 18 years

1800-1811 Preparation and training 11 years

1811-1850 Public life 39 years

Lineage

1733-James Calhoun came from Donefield Ireland
to Pennsylvania

I Born in Abigail district and father died when young.

Father was resident patriot in Revolt.

Lived on small farm with his mother

Defective education in early years.

At age of 18 wanted to study, sought knowledge

Calhoun had contact with president of Georgia University

II 1800-1811

1802 entered Junior class in Yale

1804 graduated with high honors

1804 1807 studied law in Litchfield Conn.

1807 admitted to bar back to his home

1808 1809 Legislature

III 1811-1850

1811 1817 House of Representatives

Clay recognized his abilities

Strained relation with England

Both wanted war and Calhoun was given place on

Committee

Called War heads

Made formal declaration of War of 1812

Favored protective tariff at first changed latter

1817 Monroe's Sect. or War 1825

Era of Good feeling

Fostered West Point

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Was Nationalist at begining
Favored internal improvement
Supported national est movement

1825-1832

Vice Pres. of U. S. under Adams and Jackson
Dropped suppot of Natioalists.
Favored states' rights
Outlined doctrines of sucession

1832 Abomination removed

Tarriff of 1828 still there
Fort Hill letter to governor of S. Carolina.
South Carolina carries on and Jackson forces hand
Brush between Jackson and Calhoun

1833- 1844 In Senate

Defended S. Carolina
Calhoun -Webster debate
State vs National rights

1832 Calhoun defended of South Service critic of Jackson and
Spoils syatem

1844- Appointed Sect. of State under Tyler

Last act was to invite Texas to Union at State

1845- 1850 Senate

Oregon Question
Mexican War
California as a free state.
Died on 31 of March 1850.

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John C. Calhoun

I Bib (B. D.)

E. B.

II Primary.

Carroll - life of Calhoun

Jackson - Correspondence of Calhoun

Address to people of S. Carolina

Fort Hill letter

Exposition on nullification.

Government documents.

II Secondary history of Calhoun

Ad. history Don Holt - B. D. of Calhoun - plotted off.

Pendleton - life of " - further statement.

Hunt - F. G. Calhoun - short

Loring - collected biographies.

III Fiction

IV Author -

Some at Fort Hill - Pendleton South Carolina

Pictures + statues

B buildings

Museum material.

Life of Calhoun

1782-1800 - Youth 18 years

1800-1811 - Preparation training - 11 years.

1811-1850 - Public life - 39 years

Summary.

1783 - James Calhoun come from Long Island
to Pennsylvania.

~~1783-1800~~ 1783-1800

Born in Abigail district & father dead when young.
Father was silent patriot in Revolt.
Lived on small farm with his mother.

Learned to think for himself & do things individually.
No further education in early years.

At age of 18 wanted to study, sought knowledge.

Calhoun had contact with president of Georgia University

~~1800-1811~~ 1802 entered junior class in Yale.

1804 graduated with high honors.

1804-1807 studied law in Litchfield Conn.

1807 admitted to bar - back to his home.

1808-1809 - Legislature

III 1811-1850

1811-1817 House of Representatives

clay recognized his abilities

strained relation with England

Both wanted war and Calhoun
was given a seat on committee

American Statesmen

called War Hawks

Made formal declaration of War. P/ 1812

Favored protective tariff at first. changed later.

1817 - Dismukes bid. J war. 1815

Postured West Point

Wastebasket at beginning.

Favored internal improvement
Supported nationalist movement.

1825-1832

Vice pres. of U.S. under Andrew Jackson.

Stopped support of nullifiers.

Second states rights.

Nullified doctrines of secession.

1832 - Abominalion removed.

Tariff of 1828 still there.

South Carolina issued letter to governor of S. Carolina.

South Carolina issued letter to Jackson for removal.

1833-1844 - A. L. Davis

Defended S. Carolina.

Calhoun - Webster debate

State vs nat'l rights.

1832 - Calhoun defended, S. south

lower cuts of Jackson & spoils system.

Era of
good feeling.

1844 - App. 2nd State under total tyke
last action to invite Texas to Union as state.

1845-1850 Sarah.

Argo question.

Mexican war.

California was free state.

Adm'd on 31 of March 1850.

JOHN C. CALHOUN

Bibliography

1. Bibliography of bibliography

a. E.B.

b. Card Catalogue in Library

2. Primary Literary Sources

a. Calhoun's Literary Works, 6 vols. edited by Richard K. Cradle.

--The South Carolina Exposition, Speech on the Force Bill, Reply to Webster, Speech on the Reception of Abolitionist Petitions, Fort Hill Letter, A Disquisition on the Government, Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the U.S.

b. Calhoun's Correspondence, edited by J. Franklin Jameson, and published by American Historical Association.

3. Secondary Literary Sources

a. Biography of Calhoun, Dr. Herman von Holst, in American Statesmen Series--Stresses political life.

b. Life of John C. Calhoun, Gustavus M. Pinckney,-- a sympathetic Southern view.

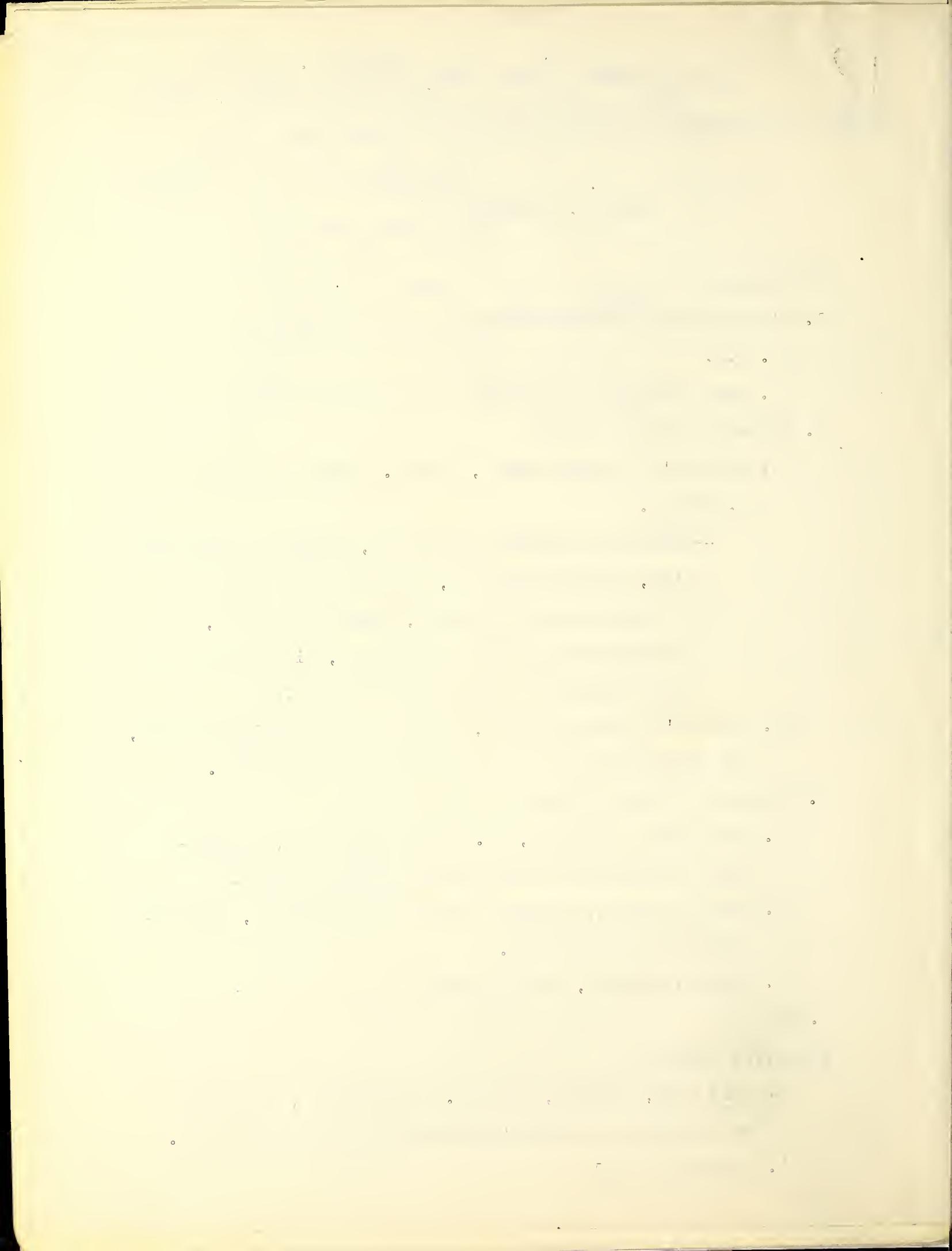
c. John C. Calhoun, Gaillard Hunt

4. Fiction

Objective Sources

a. Fort Hill, Calhoun, himself. Photographs, pictures in book donated by Ladies' Calhoun Monument Association.

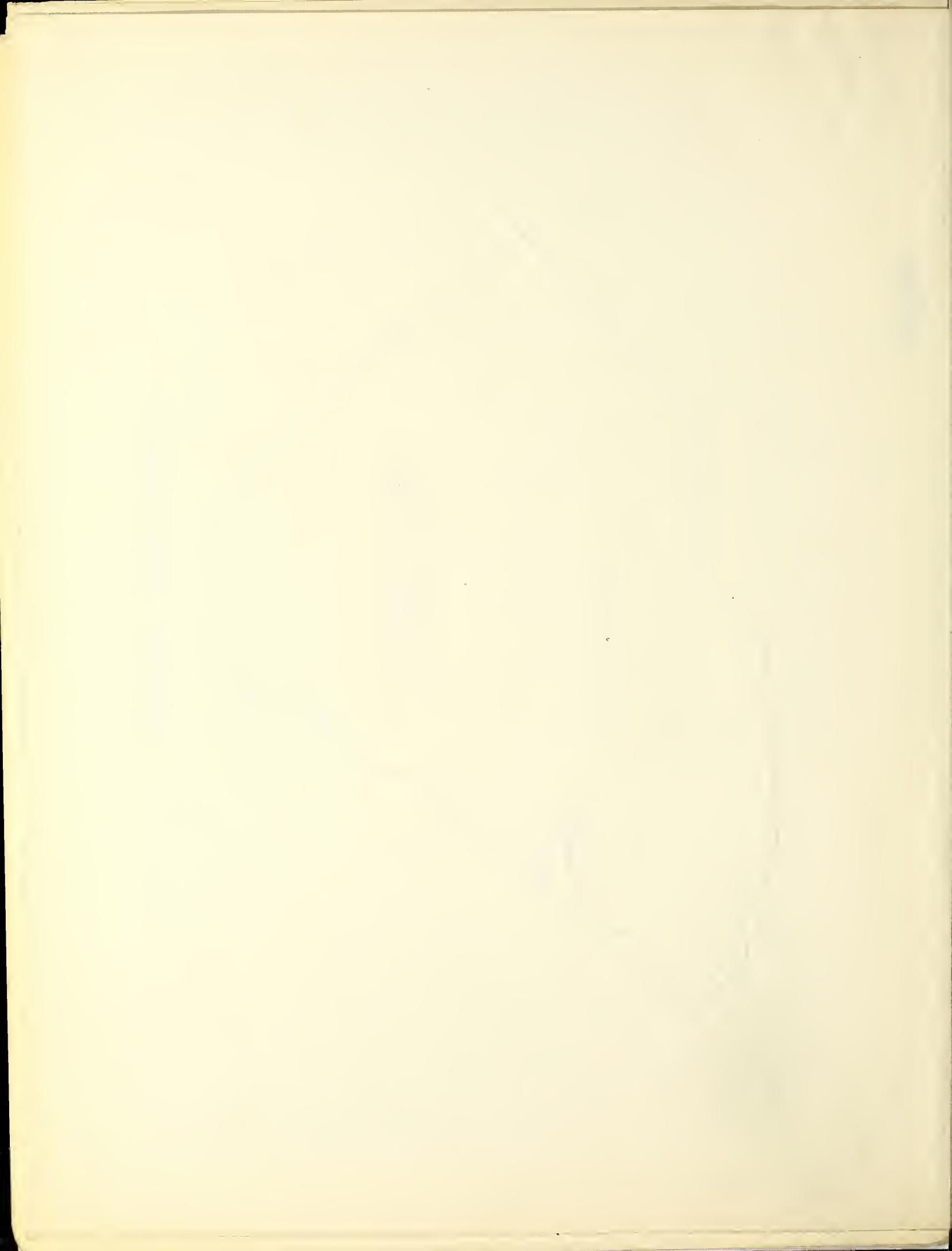
b. Museum material



H. S. Biggers

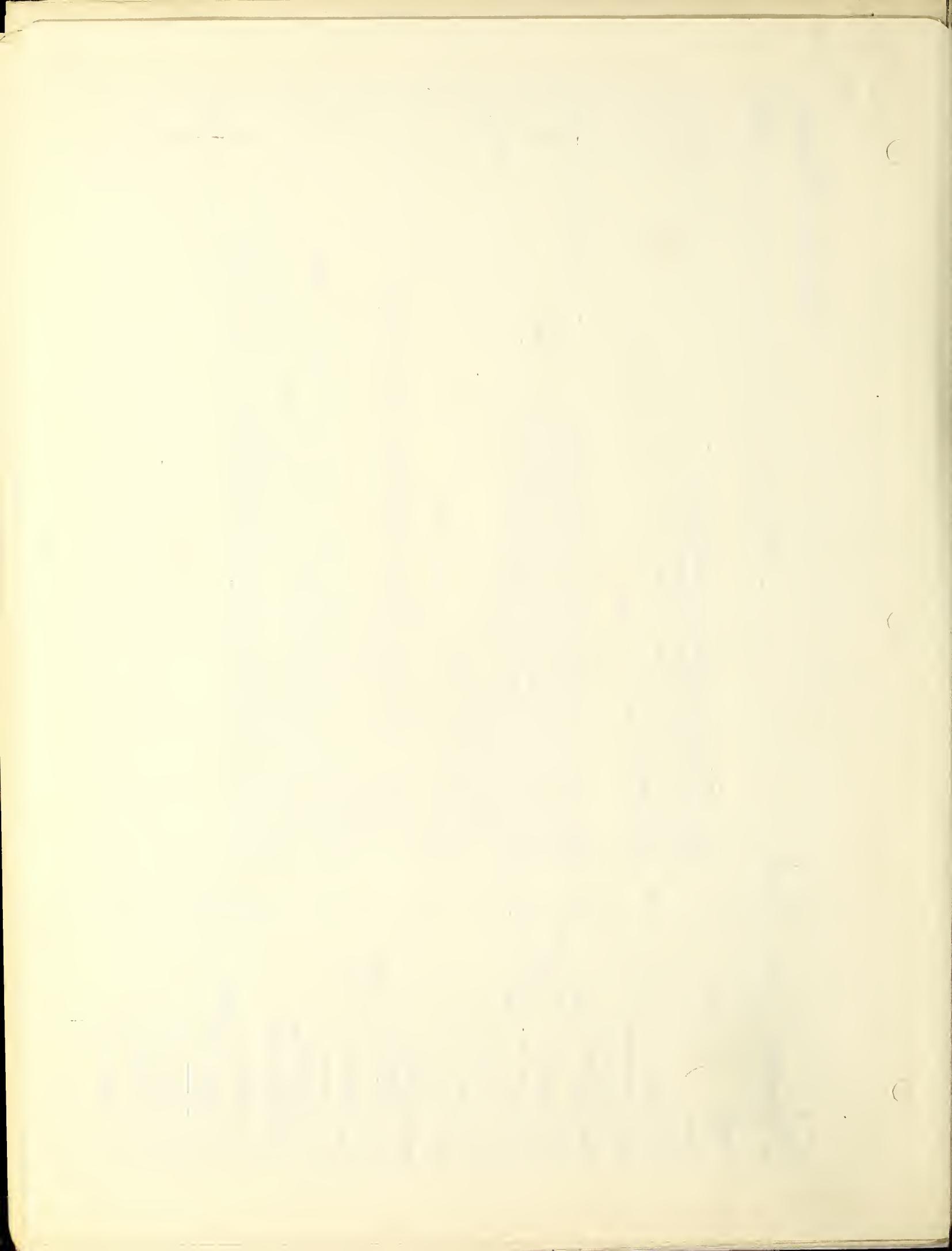


Cathoon's Birthplace



HAYWARD BIGGERS

Century	President	Period - Years	Events	Age
1780		1782	BORN MAR. 18, 1782, ABbeville DISTRICT, S.C. FATHER DIED WHEN JOHN WAS VERY YOUNG LIVED QUIET, SIMPLE LIFE ON FARM NO EDUCATION BUT LEARNED TO THINK FOR SELF	18
85		1789	YOUTH	
90	WASHINGTON	1797		
95	Adams	1800		
1800	Jefferson	1801	PREPARATION AS JEFFERSON AND TRAINING	78
1809	Madison	1809		
1817	Monroe	1817		
20	Adams	1825		
25	Jackson	1829	POLITICAL LIFE	
30	Jackson	1833		
35	Van Buren	1841		
40	Harrison-Tyler	1845		
45	Polk	1849		
50	Taylor-Fillmore	1850		
55	Pierce	1857		
60	Buchanan	1861		
65	Lincoln	1865		
70	Johnson	1869		
75	Grant	1875		



Hayward Biggers

NAME John C. Calhoun Born Mar. 18, 1782 at Abbeville, S.C.
Length of life Died Mar. 31, 1850 at Washington, D.C.

LINEAGE AND ANCESTRY

James Calhoun

Patrick Calhoun m. Martha Caldwell

John Caldwell Calhoun (3rd son)

Father	Mother	Brothers	sisters
Patrick Calhoun	Martha Caldwell	2	

PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN MATURE YEARS

Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	General Physique
Tall			Dark blue	Slender, angular,

EARLY YOUTH

Home Training at

slight features

EDUCATION

Elementary	Secondary	College and University
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Dr. Moore Waddell Yale University
Law School, Litchfield, Conn.

MARRIAGE

Date	Age	Name of wife	Children	Living Descendants
1811	29	Floride Calhoun (cousin)		

HABITS

Alcohol	Tobacco	Spots	Accomplishments
yes			Author, statesman, debater

RELIGION

Church Member

LIFE SERVICE

Public Offices	Other Occupations	Authorship
State Legislature U.S. House of Reps U.S. Senate Supt. of War Supt. of State Vice-President	Lawyer Writer	Political Pamphlets Correspondence

FRIENDS AND ADVISORS

DEATH Date Cause Place Place of burial Tomb

1850 Washington

NOTABLE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

HISTORY OF LIFE Autobiography Biographies

PICTURES Portraits Birthplace Homes Monuments

DEGREES SOCIETIES ORDERS DECORATIONS ETC.



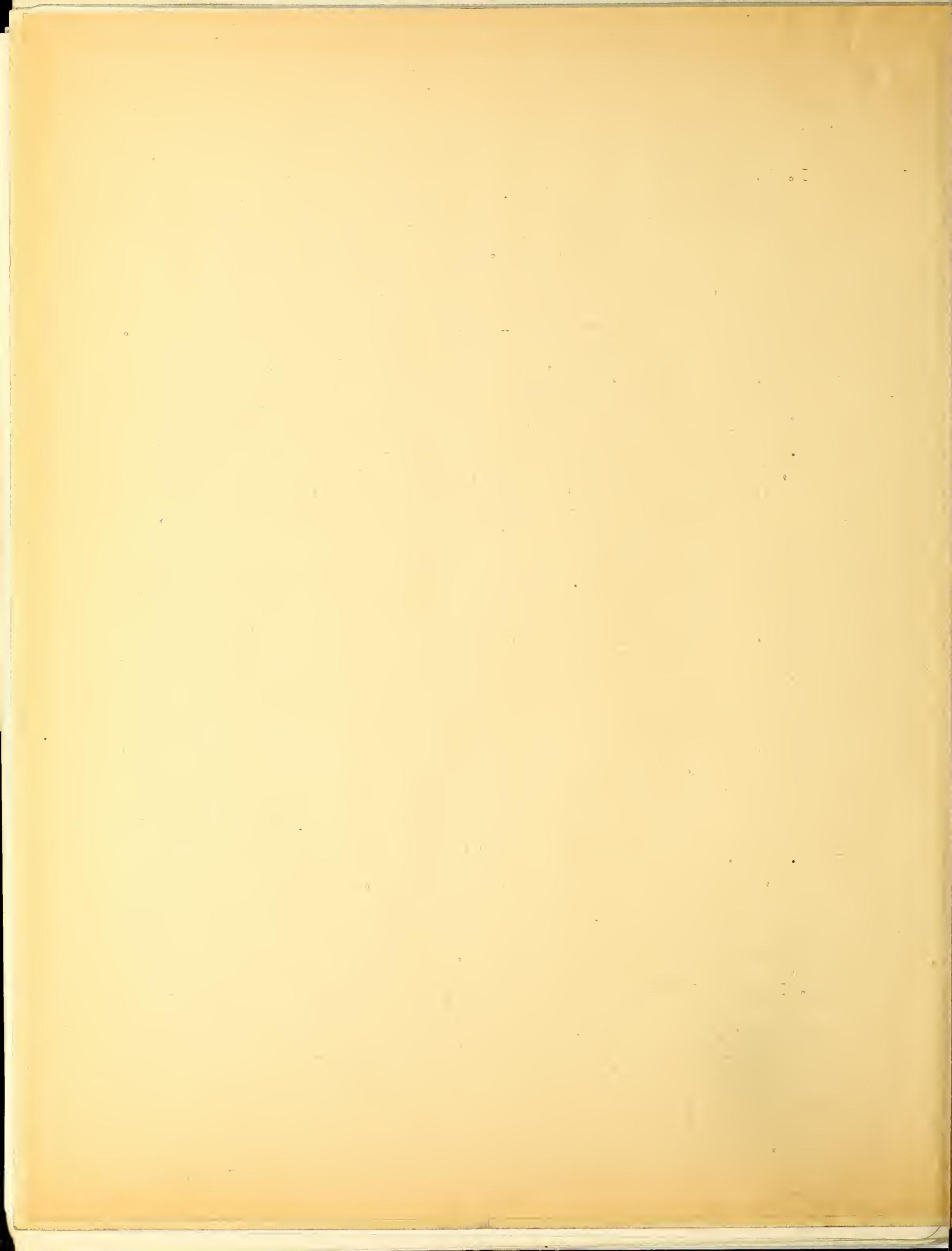
The two early periods of Calhoun's life

1. 1782 to 1800

(Lineage)--In 1733 James Calhoun emigrated from Donegal in Ireland to the United States. He first settled in Pennsylvania, but then moved to a home on the banks of the Kanawha in Virginia. Then in 1756 he moved to South Carolina. In 1770 his son Patrick, married Martha Caldwell, daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish descent. John Caldwell Calhoun was the third son of this union--born Mar. 18, 1782 in Abbeville District, South Carolina

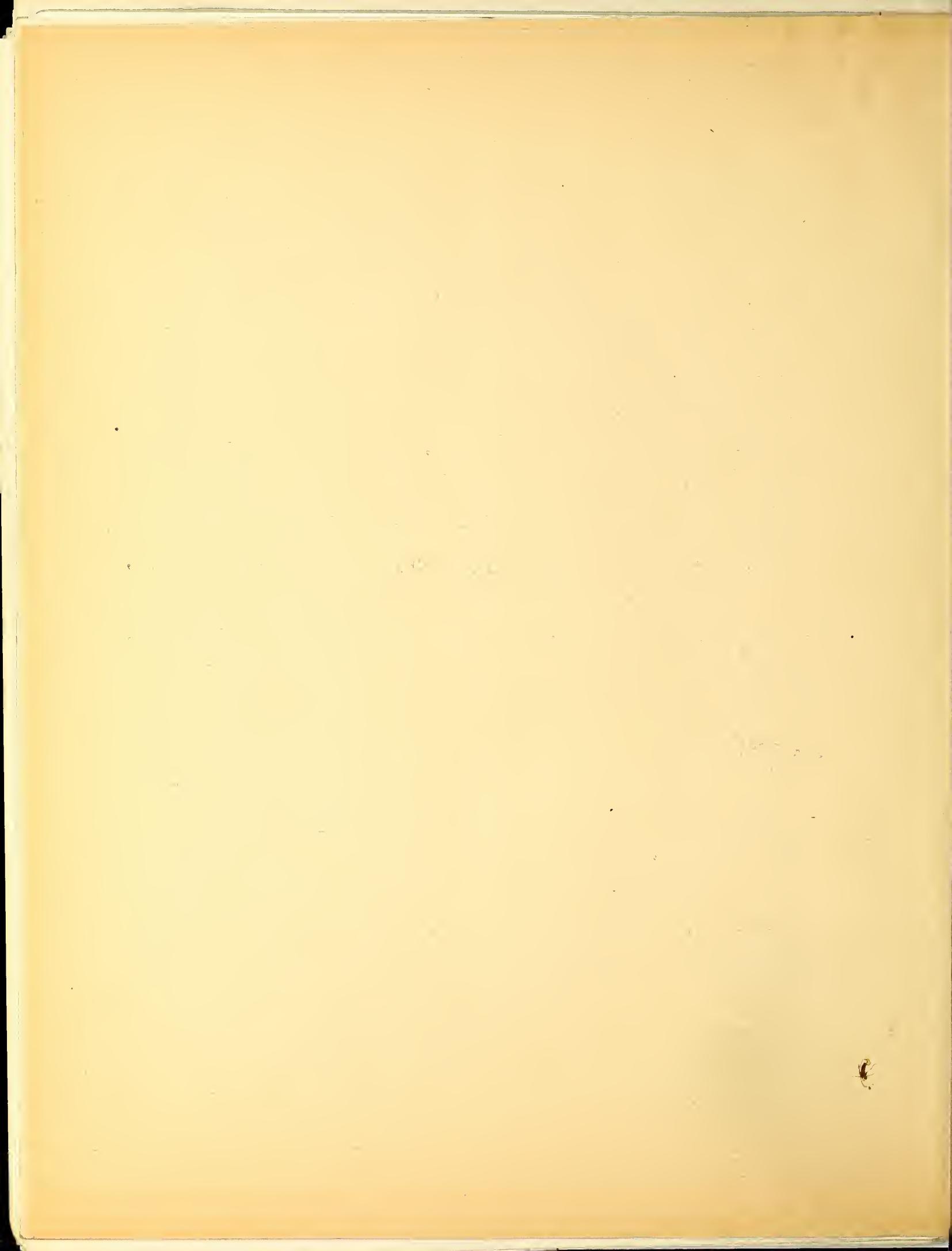
Calhoun's father died when the boy was quite young, but the man's ardent temper of a revolutionary patriot had a marked influence on the boy. Following his father's death, John continued to live on the farm with his mother. They passed a quiet and simple existence. There were no opportunities for John to get an education in this country. However he was of a meditative turn of mind, and he learned to think for himself. Through life, Calhoun was noted for this ability. Nevertheless the defective education of his early years influenced him throughout life., even though he studied very hard, and read many books, later in life. The stock of knowledge on which he was forced to fall back in the face of an argument was never very great.

2. 1800 to 1811--At the age of 18, Calhoun began to study in earnest. He was fortunate enough to be able to study under his brother-in-law, the Dr. Moses Waddell, a Presbyterian minister who between the years of 1819 and 1829 served as president of the University of Georgia. Just two years in 1802, Calhoun was ready to enter the junior class at Yale.



He studied at Yale until 1804 when he was graduated with high honors after a brilliant record. It was said ~~that~~ by his superiors at Yale that he was capable of ~~not~~ becoming a great president of the United States. It was while he was in Yale that Calhoun formulated many of his political opinions that he held during the first part of his political career.

Following his graduation from Yale, Calhoun studied law for three years. 18 months of this period were spent at a famous law school at Litchfield, Conn. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar, and he returned to his native haunts in Abbeville, S.C. to practice. He does not seem to have been very successful in his endeavors in law, and never gained much of a clientele. Calhoun might have been a very great lawyer had he applied himself to his work.. However, I believe that at this time of his life he recognized himself as a born leader of men, and decided that he was clearly cut out for a political career. It seems that the people of his district recognized his abilities also, and a year after his return, in 1808 he was sent to the State Legislature from his district. This was not a large job, but a preparatory one, which fitted him for the greater undertakings which were to come.



1811--1817 House of Representatives--Congress deliberatin on the strained relations between U.S. and Great Britain. Clay was Speaker of House and was much in favor of war. He knew Calhoun's unfavorable attitude toward Great Britain, and he made him second in power on the Committee on Foreign Relations. Calhoun soon won first place on this committee, and in about three weeks, resolutions favoring war and written by Calhoun were submitted. In the following June Calhoun submitted a second report of the committee (opposed only by Randolph) which asked for a formal declaration of war. Congress adopted this ~~xxm~~ resloution. Enemies of Calhoun have always pointed ti his support of the Tariff of 1816 to illustrate his inconsis- tencies. This tariff placed on certain manufactured souther commodities, a haigher tariff than was necessary for protec- tion. Calhoun believed that the South would share in the benefits of this tariff, also. He change his mind later, but he alwsys claimed that he fervently believed in this tar- iff at the timeit was passed.

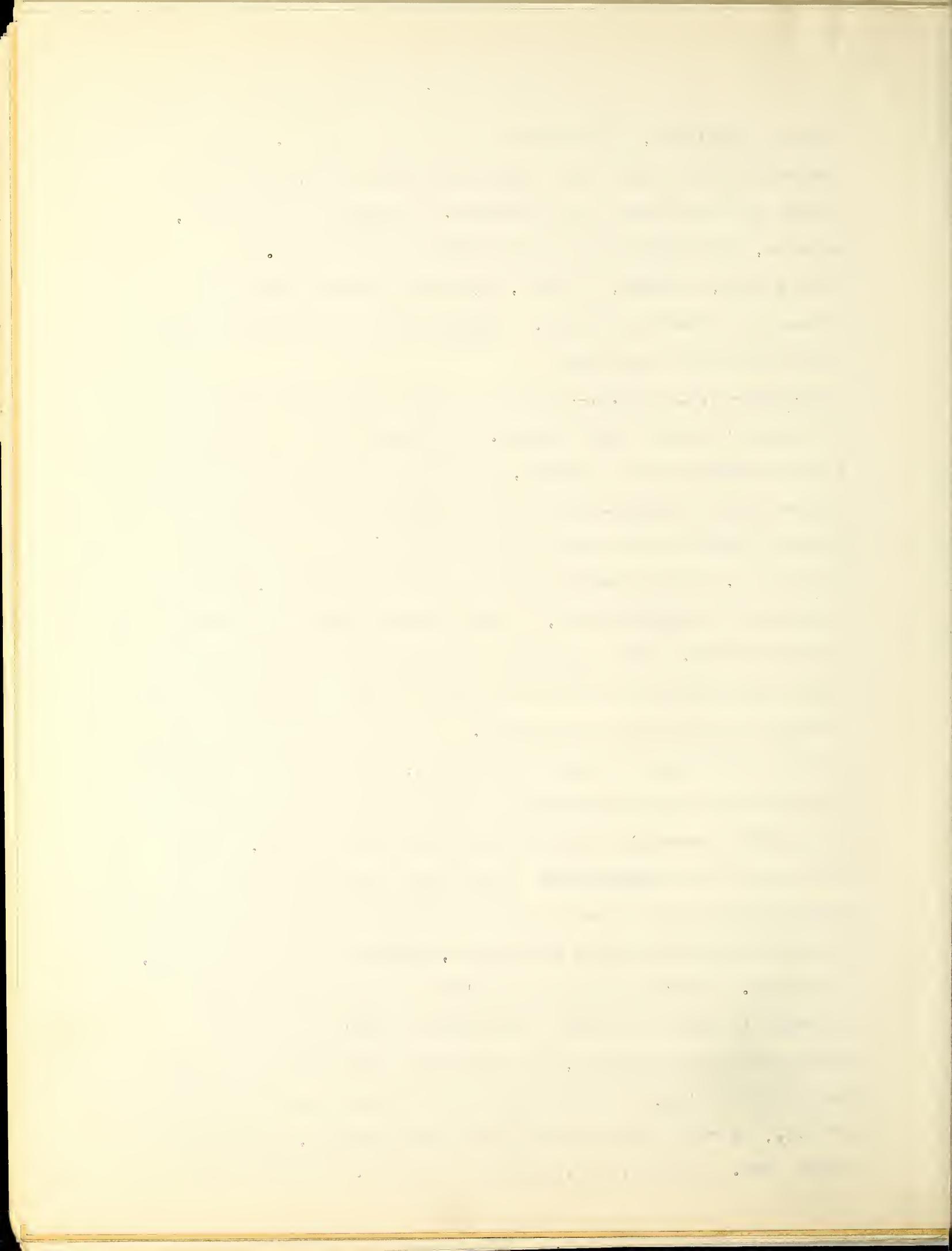
1817--1825--Secy of War under Monroe. His greatest duties during this period were the fostering and reforming of the National Military Academy at West Point. This was in bad shape when Calhoun became Secy of War, but he left it in ex- cellent condition. He favored from the start, the building of canals and roads which would be of use in times of military difficulties. At this time, Calhoun was a supporter the nationalist movement in the United States. He also changed his views on this subject later on. The army was reduced from 10,000 to 6,000 but Adams says that this was in direct oppo-

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sition to Calhoun, so he can not be praised for it. Toward the end of this eight year period as Secy of War, he was mentioned as a candidate for President. Jackson was nominated, however, and Calhoun was named second on the ticket.

Before this, however, in 1824, there was another large increase in protective duties. Calhoun had not yet changed his opinions on this question.

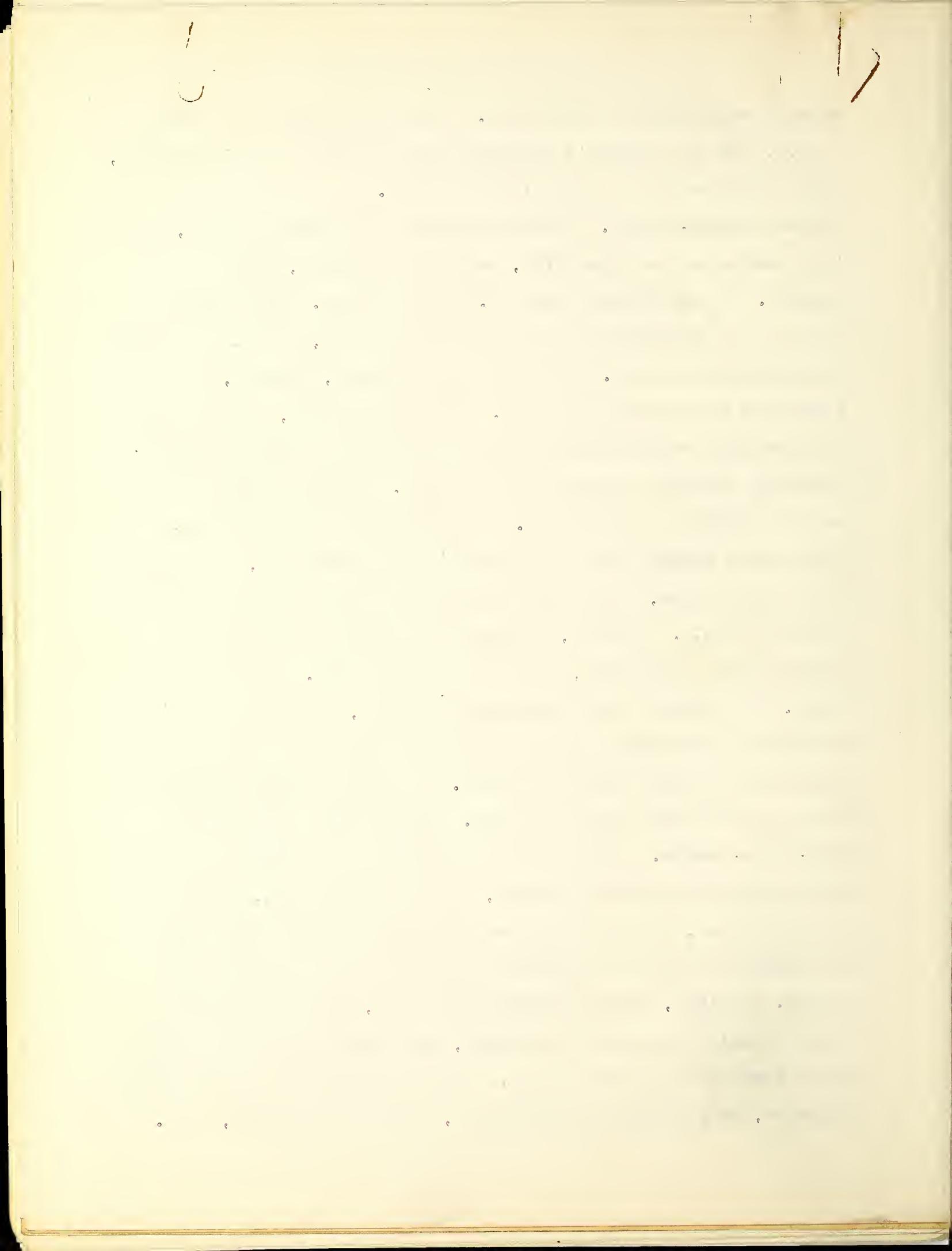
1825-1832--V.P. of U.S.----It was during this period that many of Calhoun's ideas were changed. He dropped his support of a strong nationalistic policy, and became a champion of the States Rights policy. He saw the evils of the high protective tariff to the South, and became an ardent enemy of the tariff. This opposition first began in ~~the~~ 1828, when the "Bill of Abominations", a still higher tariff was passed for protection. This caused much discontent in the South, which was a manufacturing country, and ~~not~~ one which used manufactured products but did not produce them. Calhoun believed that this wholesale levying of taxes by the North, and for the benefit of the North was not constitutional. He recognized the fact that the Federal government had the power to make the laws, but he explained in his ~~Exposition~~ "South Carolina Exposition" how the minority could be saved from the "tyranny of the majority." This was by nullification of the act, ~~reduced~~ or as a last resort, secession. Failure of Jackson govt to reduce tariff, brot "Address to People of South Carolina" in 1831; in 1832 the abominations were removed, but tariff of 1828 left intact. He was not satisfied, and this brot letter to Gov. James Hamilton of S.C., in which he again outlined his doctrines, but did not alter them. In 1832, S.C. nullified the act. Jackson took



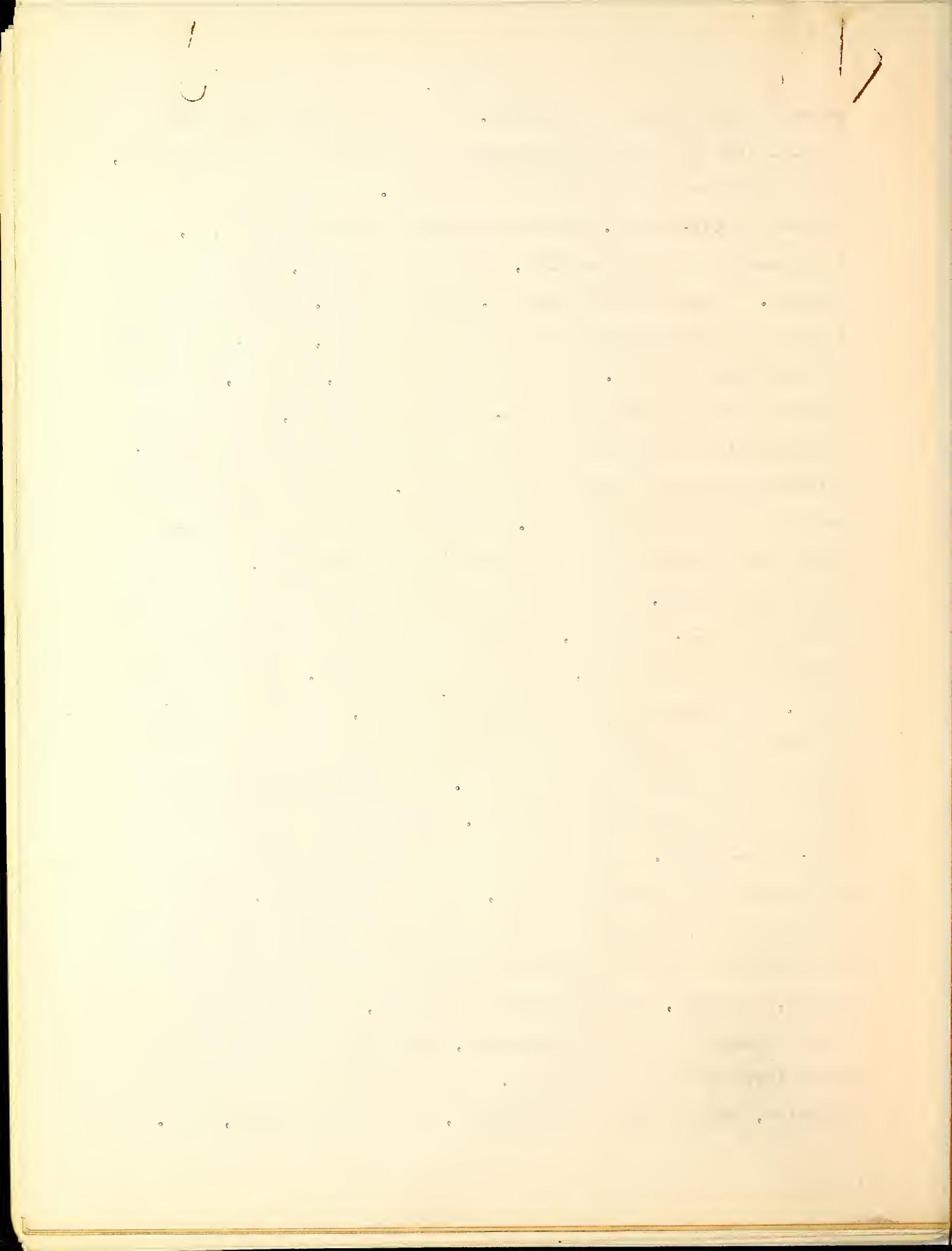
strong ground against the action. Soon after Calhoun resigned as V.P. (He and Jackson's friendship had resolved it self anyway), and in 1833 he took a place in the Senate.

1833--to 1844--Senate. Calhoun defended the action of S.C., ~~and~~ in a debate on the Force Bill, desired by Jackson, with Webster. It was Federal govt vs. states rights. Was finally fixed up by compromise--the duties were lowered, and S.C. repealed her nullification act. This was the beginning, however, of trouble between north and south. Slavery question, and question of admitting states with and without slavery as means of over-balancing congress became very important. Calhoun from 1832 on was the defender of the south. Between 1832 and 1837 he became also a severe critic of Jackson's administration, attacking the spoils system, and opposing removal of govt deposits from the Bank of the U.S. In 1844, he ~~was~~ refused to be candidate for presidential nomination, and was appointed Secy. of State under Tyler. He finished tout the term until 1845, devoting most of his time to the acquisition of Texas as a Slave state to maintain equilibrium between north and south. His last act in the office was to invite Texas into the Union. Look up - when?

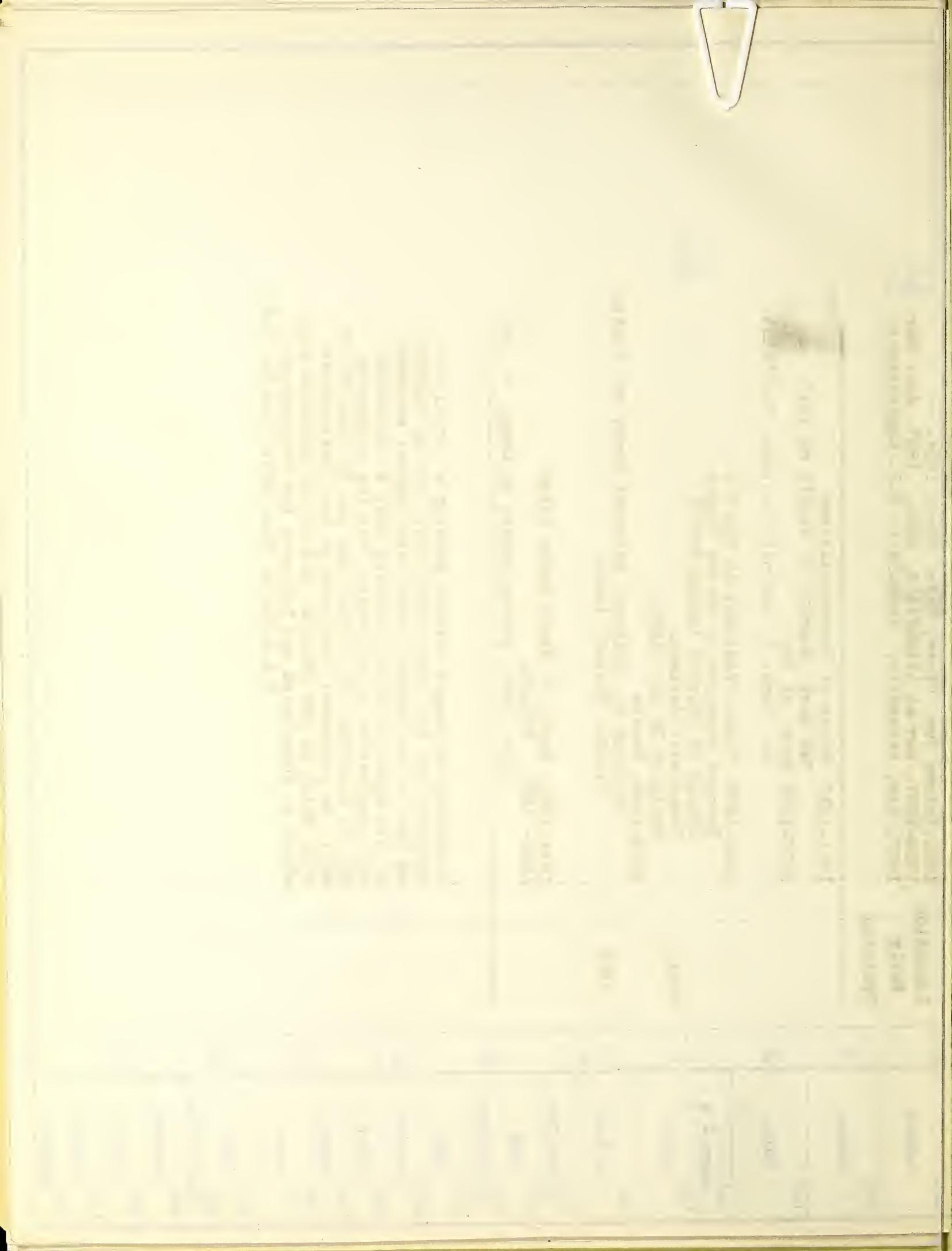
1845-1850--Senate. This period in the Senate was taken up with settlement of the Oregon question, and the Mexican war. At the end of the war, Calhoun submitted resolutions asking that Congress be denied the power to prohibit slavery in any of these territories. In 1850, Calhoun fought vigorously, admission to the Union of California as a free state, which with her two senators would throw power to free party. In the midst of a debate on this question, Calhoun died in Washington, on the 31 of March, 1850.



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George II	40		
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1760	60		Bibliograph.
George III (1760-1820)	70		1. Dict
	80		2. Ency
			3. New
1789	90	18	Lived with h
Washington			
1797			
Adams, J.	1800	4	Prepared for
1801		4	= Studied law at
Jefferson			Political care
1809	10		1808-09 Stat
Madison			1811-17 Repr
1817	20		1817-25 Secr
Monroe			1825-32 Vice
1825		42	1833-43 U.S.
Adams, J. Q.			1844-45 Secr
1829	30		1845-50 U.S.
Jackson			
1837			
Van Buren	40		
1841			
Harrison-Tyler			
1845			
Polk			
1849			
Taylor-Fillmore	50		
1853			
Pierce			



		30				
George II		40				
		50				
					Bibliography of bibliography	
1760	60				1. Dictionary of American Biography--Volume III 2. Encyclopedia Britannica--Volume IV 3. New International Encyclopedia	
George III (1760-1820)		70				
		80				
1789		90			Lived with his mother on a farm in the Abbeville district, South Carolina	
Washington			18			
1797						x
Adams, J.						
1801		1800	4		Prepared for and graduated from Yale	
Jefferson				4	Studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut and was admitted to the bar	
1809			10		Political career	
Madison					1808-09 State General Assembly	
1817			20		1811-17 Representative in Congress from South Carolina	
Monroe					1817-25 Secretary of War (Monroe)	
1825			42		1825-32 Vice-president of the U.S.	
Adams, J. Q.					1833-43 U.S. Senator	
1829					1844-45 Secretary of State (Tyler)	
Jackson		30			1845-50 U.S. Senator	
1837						
Van Buren		40				
1841						
Harrison-Tyler						
1845						
Polk						
1849		50				
Taylor-Fillmore						
1853						
Pierce						108



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